



# Birds of the Timucuan National Preserve

Field Checklist

## About the Preserve

---

The 46,000 acre Timucuan National Preserve was established by the United States Congress in 1988 to protect the complex salt marsh/estuarine ecosystem and historic and prehistoric sites between the lower St. Johns and Nassau Rivers.

Public lands within the Preserve are administered by the National Park Service, the State of Florida, and the City of Jacksonville. The remainder is privately owned. Currently, the National Park Service owns approximately 9,500 acres within the Preserve, which includes Fort Caroline National Memorial, Theodore Roosevelt Area, Kingsley Plantation, and Cedar Point.

The Preserve is a vast expanse of salt marsh grasses and waterways, quiet wooded islands, and long views of a flat horizon. Some views are pristine, while others display striking evidence of humans: shell middens, ancient forts, a historic plantation, modern homes, power-plant towers, Naval Station Mayport, automobile bridges, and the primary pleasure-boat corridor on the east coast - the Intracoastal Waterway.

Much of the salt marsh is among the least disturbed on the southern Atlantic Coast. The estuarine habitats of the Preserve provide important spawning grounds for many economically important fish and invertebrates.

Due to the orientation of the Preserve and the large range of unimpaired habitats found here, a rich diversity of plant and animal life can be readily observed. Rare and sensitive species of plants and animals representing important and critical habitats in the Preserve include sea oats, Atlantic loggerhead turtle, West Indian Manatee, and Wood Stork.

## Birding in General

---

Bird populations vary greatly in numbers and species according to seasons. Fall and spring are the best times to observe the highest diversity of Neotropical migrants. Large numbers of breeding and non-breeding gulls and terns can easily be observed in the summer months. Wide varieties of water and land birds, and birds of prey, are present during winter. The National Audubon Society's

Jacksonville Christmas Bird Count boasts an annual tally of over 150 species (one of the highest in North America). Most of this count area lies within Preserve boundaries. Birds are attracted to saltwater marshes, beach and shoreflats and a wide variety of upland areas. The best opportunity to observe the greatest diversity of bird life is from mid-September to mid-May.

In summer biting insects, afternoon thunderstorms, and sweltering heat and humidity are the rule, but summer is also the best time to observe the largest numbers and species of shorebirds. Winter days can be quite mild and pleasant, but always be prepared for rapidly changing weather patterns.

When looking at a bird, pay close attention to the field marks, such as color, size, shape, and wing and head markings. Study the bird as long as possible, referring to your field guide only after careful observation. Take careful field notes and be sure to report rare, unusual, or out-of-range birds to Preserve staff.

## About the Checklist

---

This list contains 340 species that have been recorded either in the Timucuan National Preserve, or elsewhere in Duval County. The nomenclature and taxonomic order used in this list follow those appearing in the 6th edition of the American Birding Association's *Birds of the Continental United States and Canada*, published in 2002.

## Legend

---

- Sp**- Spring, late February through mid-May  
**S** - Summer, mid-May through mid-July  
**F** - Fall, mid-July through mid-November  
**W** - Winter, mid-November through late February

**Spring** - Some species migrate much earlier than others, appearing in the Jacksonville area during late February, but are nonetheless considered spring migrants rather than winter visitors. Their status at this time of year is indicated under Spring rather than Winter.

**Summer** - Status under this heading indicates the relative abundance of breeding and summering birds. Observers must remember that a few spring migrants can be found into late May, and that fall migrants occur by early July. As these are not summering residents, their status as migrants is indicated under Spring and Fall rather than Summer.

**Fall** - Some species, particularly shorebirds, start appearing in the Jacksonville area by early July, however their status as fall migrants in July and August is indicated under Fall rather than Summer.

**Winter** - Status under this heading indicates the relative abundance of wintering birds. As indicated above, some early spring migrants may be present during March or earlier, as with Purple Martins. Likewise, some late fall migrants linger into November. However, these occurrences are omitted from the Winter column so as to clearly indicate the true winter residents and visitors.

## **Seasonal Abundance Codes**

---

- c** - Common to Abundant, easily found in suitable habitat.
- u** - Uncommon to Fairly Common, found when looked for in suitable habitat, but can be missed.
- r** - Rare to Very Uncommon, more often missed than seen, even when looked for in suitable habitat.
- o** - Occasional, normally less than five individuals per season during any given year, but to be looked for.
- a** - Accidental, ten records or less for the entire area, and not to be expected.

Families and Common Names		Sp	S	F	W
<b>Gaviidae: Loons</b>					
___	Red-throated Loon ( <i>highly variable numbers year to year</i> )	o		r	r
___	Common Loon ( <i>can be abundant during fall migration</i> )	r	a	u	u
<b>Podicipedidae: Grebes</b>					
___	Pied-billed Grebe ( <i>breeds</i> )	u	r	u	u
___	Horned Grebe	r		u	u
<b>Procellariidae: Shearwaters</b>					
___	Cory's Shearwater ( <i>pelagic</i> )	u	c	u	
___	Greater Shearwater ( <i>pelagic</i> )	r	r	o	
___	Sooty Shearwater ( <i>pelagic</i> )	o	o		
___	Audubon's Shearwater ( <i>pelagic</i> )	o	o	o	
<b>Hydrobatidae: Storm-Petrels</b>					
___	Wilson's Storm-Petrel ( <i>pelagic</i> )	c	c	r	
___	Leach's Storm-Petrel ( <i>pelagic</i> )	r			
<b>Sulidae: Boobies and Gannets</b>					
___	Northern Gannet	u		u	c
<b>Pelecanidae: Pelicans</b>					
___	American White Pelican ( <i>numbers variable in winter</i> )	r	o	r	r
___	Brown Pelican	c	c	c	c
<b>Phalacrocoracidae: Cormorants</b>					
___	Double-crested Cormorant	c	u	c	c
<b>Anhingidae: Darters</b>					
___	Anhinga ( <i>very local, breeds</i> )	u	u	u	u
<b>Ardeidae: Bitterns and Herons</b>					
___	American Bittern	r		r	a
___	Least Bittern ( <i>very local, breeds</i> )	r	r	r	
___	Great Blue Heron ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Great Egret ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Snowy Egret ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Little Blue Heron ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Tricolored Heron ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Reddish Egret ( <i>most easily seen at , or near, beaches</i> )	o	u	r	o
___	Cattle Egret ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	u	o
___	Green Heron ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	u	u
___	Black-crowned Night-Heron ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron ( <i>breeds</i> )	u	u	u	u
<b>Threskiornithidae: Ibis and Spoonbills</b>					
___	White Ibis ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	u	c	c
___	Glossy Ibis	r	r	r	r
___	Roseate Spoonbill ( <i>locally common at times in summer</i> )	r	u	r	a

Families and Common Names		Sp	S	F	W
<b>Ciconiidae: Storks</b>					
___	Wood Stork ( <i>breeds</i> )	u	u	u	u
<b>Carthartidae: New World Vultures</b>					
___	Black Vulture ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Turkey Vulture ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
<b>Anatidae: Ducks, Geese, and Swans</b>					
___	Snow Goose ( <i>please note if blue subspecies</i> )	o		o	o
___	Canada Goose ( <i>virtually all are feral, breeds</i> )	u	u	u	u
___	Muscovy Duck ( <i>all feral</i> )	u	u	u	u
___	Wood Duck ( <i>breeds</i> )	u	u	u	u
___	Gadwall			r	u
___	American Wigeon	r		r	r
___	American Black Duck				a
___	Mallard ( <i>virtually all are feral, breeds</i> )	u	u	u	u
___	Mottled Duck ( <i>breeds, watch for Mallard/Mottled hybrids</i> )	u	u	u	o
___	Blue-winged Teal	r	o	u	c
___	Northern Shoveler	r		u	u
___	Northern Pintail	o		o	r
___	Green-winged Teal	r		r	u
___	Canvasback				o
___	Redhead				o
___	Ring-necked Duck	r	a	u	u
___	Greater Scaup	o		o	r
___	Lesser Scaup	r	a	u	c
___	Surf Scoter	o		o	r
___	White-winged Scoter	o		o	o
___	Black Scoter ( <i>can be very common in winter</i> )	o		r	u
___	Long-tailed Duck				o
___	Bufflehead	o		r	u
___	Common Goldeneye				o
___	Hooded Merganser	r		u	c
___	Red-breasted Merganser	r	o	u	c
___	Ruddy Duck	r	a	r	u
<b>Accipitridae: Hawks, Kites, Eagles and Allies</b>					
___	Osprey ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Swallow-tailed Kite ( <i>breeds</i> )	r	r		
___	Mississippi Kite	o	o		
___	Bald Eagle ( <i>numbers variable in winter, breeds</i> )	r	r	r	r
___	Northern Harrier	r		u	u
___	Sharp-shinned Hawk	r		u	u
___	Cooper's Hawk ( <i>breeds</i> )	r	r	u	u
___	Red-shouldered Hawk ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Broad-winged Hawk	o			a
___	Red-tailed Hawk ( <i>breeds</i> )	u	u	u	c

Families and Common Names		Sp	S	F	W
<b>Falconidae: Falcons</b>					
___	American Kestrel	r	a	u	c
___	Merlin <i>(more common during migration)</i>	r		r	r
___	Peregrine Falcon <i>(numbers peak in October)</i>	r		u	o
<b>Phasianidae: Turkeys</b>					
___	Wild Turkey <i>(most are found in western Duval Co, breeds)</i>	u	u	u	u
<b>Odontophoridae: New World Quail</b>					
___	Northern Bobwhite <i>(declining, local, breeds)</i>	u	u	u	u
<b>Rallidae: Rails, Gallinules, and Coots</b>					
___	Clapper Rail <i>(breeds)</i>	c	c	c	c
___	King Rail	o		o	r
___	Virginia Rail	r		o	u
___	Sora	u		u	u
___	Purple Gallinule <i>(very local, breeds)</i>	r	r		
___	Common Moorhen <i>(breeds)</i>	c	c	c	c
___	American Coot <i>(breeding status unknown)</i>	u	r	u	c
<b>Gruidae: Cranes</b>					
___	Sandhill Crane	o		o	
<b>Charadriidae: Plovers</b>					
___	Black-bellied Plover	c	r	c	c
___	American Golden-Plover <i>(late summer migrant)</i>	o	r	r	
___	Wilson's Plover <i>(breeds)</i>	u	u	u	u
___	Semipalmated Plover	u		c	c
___	Piping Plover	r		u	u
___	Killdeer <i>(breeds)</i>	c	c	c	c
<b>Haematopodidae: Oystercatchers</b>					
___	American Oystercatcher <i>(breeds)</i>	u	u	u	u
<b>Recurvirostridae: Stilts and Avocets</b>					
___	Black-necked Stilt <i>(breeds)</i>	u	u	u	a
___	American Avocet	r		r	r
<b>Scolopacidae: Sandpipers, Phalaropes, and Allies</b>					
___	Greater Yellowlegs	u		c	c
___	Lesser Yellowlegs	u		c	r
___	Solitary Sandpiper	u		u	
___	Willet <i>(breeds)</i>	c	c	c	c
___	Spotted Sandpiper	u	o	c	u
___	Upland Sandpiper	o		o	
___	Whimbrel	u		u	
___	Long-billed Curlew				o
___	Marbled Godwit	r	o	r	o
___	Ruddy Turnstone	c	r	c	c
___	Red Knot <i>(sporadic in spring migration)</i>	c		u	u
___	Sanderling	c	o	c	c

Families and Common Names		Sp	S	F	W
Sandpipers, Phalaropes and allies, <i>continued</i>					
___	Semipalmated Sandpiper ( <i>returns mid-summer</i> )	c		c	
___	Western Sandpiper ( <i>most are gone by mid-April</i> )	r		c	c
___	Least Sandpiper ( <i>starts returning mid-summer</i> )	c		c	c
___	White-rumped Sandpiper	r		r	
___	Pectoral Sandpiper	r		u	o
___	Purple Sandpiper ( <i>most records from Huguenot Park</i> )	o		o	o
___	Dunlin	r		u	c
___	Stilt Sandpiper	r		u	o
___	Buff-breasted Sandpiper			r	
___	Short-billed Dowitcher	u	o	c	c
___	Long-billed Dowitcher ( <i>found near fresh water</i> )	r		r	r
___	Wilson's Snipe	r		u	c
___	American Woodcock ( <i>breeding status unknown</i> )	r	o	r	u
___	Wilson's Phalarope	o		r	
___	Red-necked Phalarope ( <i>mostly pelagic</i> )	o		r	r
___	Red Phalarope ( <i>pelagic</i> )			o	r
Laridae: Skuas, Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers					
___	Pomarine Jaeger	o		r	r
___	Parasitic Jaeger	o	a	r	r
___	Laughing Gull ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Bonaparte's Gull	r		r	u
___	Ring-billed Gull	u	r	c	c
___	Herring Gull	u	r	c	c
___	Lesser Black-backed Gull ( <i>most numerous in Oct.</i> )	o	a	u	r
___	Glaucous Gull				o
___	Great Black-backed Gull	u	r	u	c
___	Gull-billed Tern ( <i>breeds, declining</i> )	u	u	r	a
___	Common Tern ( <i>numbers peak in late summer</i> )	r	r	c	
___	Caspian Tern	u	r	u	u
___	Royal Tern ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Sandwich Tern ( <i>breeds</i> )	u	u	u	r
___	Forster's Tern	c		c	c
___	Least Tern ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	r	
___	Bridled Tern ( <i>pelagic</i> )	r	r	r	
___	Sooty Tern ( <i>pelagic</i> )	u	u	u	
___	Black Tern ( <i>most numerous from land in Aug./Sept.</i> )	r	o	u	
___	Black Skimmer ( <i>breeds</i> )	u	u	u	u
Columbidae: Doves					
___	Rock Dove ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Eurasian Collared-Dove ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Mourning Dove ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Common Ground-Dove ( <i>breeds</i> )	u	u	u	u
Cuculidae: Cuckoos					
___	Yellow-billed Cuckoo ( <i>breeds</i> )	u	u	u	



Families and Common Names		Sp	S	F	W
<b>Tytonidae: Barn Owls</b>					
___	Barn Owl <i>(current breeding status unknown)</i>	o	o	o	o
<b>Strigidae: Typical Owls</b>					
___	Eastern Screech-Owl <i>(breeds)</i>	c	c	c	c
___	Great Horned Owl <i>(breeds)</i>	c	c	c	c
___	Barred Owl <i>(breeds)</i>	c	c	c	c
___	Short-eared Owl				o
<b>Caprimulgidae: Goatsuckers</b>					
___	Common Nighthawk <i>(breeds)</i>	c	c	u	a
___	Chuck-will's-widow <i>(breeds)</i>	c	c	r	
___	Whip-poor-will <i>(numbers highest mid/late-March)</i>	r		o	o
<b>Apodidae: Swifts</b>					
___	Chimney Swift <i>(breeds)</i>	c	c	c	
<b>Trochilidae: Hummingbirds</b>					
___	Ruby-throated Hummingbird <i>(breeds)</i>	c	c	c	o
___	Black-chinned Hummingbird				a
___	Rufous Hummingbird				o
<b>Alcedinidae: Kingfishers</b>					
___	Belted Kingfisher <i>(breeds)</i>	r	o	c	c
<b>Picidae: Woodpeckers</b>					
___	Red-headed Woodpecker <i>(breeds)</i>	r	r	r	r
___	Red-bellied Woodpecker <i>(breeds)</i>	c	c	c	c
___	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	r		u	u
___	Downy Woodpecker <i>(breeds)</i>	c	c	c	c
___	Hairy Woodpecker <i>(very local, w. Duval Co.)</i>	o	o	o	o
___	Northern Flicker <i>(breeds)</i>	u	r	u	u
___	Pileated Woodpecker <i>(breeds)</i>	u	u	u	u
<b>Tyrannidae: Tyrant Flycatchers</b>					
___	Eastern Wood-Pewee <i>(breeds, western Duval Co.)</i>	r	r	r	
___	Acadian Flycatcher <i>(breeds, western Duval Co.)</i>	r	r	r	
___	Willow Flycatcher	a		o	
___	Least Flycatcher	o		o	
___	Eastern Phoebe	r		c	c
___	Great Crested Flycatcher <i>(breeds)</i>	c	c	c	a
___	Western Kingbird	a		o	
___	Eastern Kingbird <i>(breeds, western Duval Co.)</i>	u	u	u	
___	Gray Kingbird <i>(very local near beaches, breeds)</i>	o	r	o	
<b>Laniidae: Shrikes</b>					
___	Loggerhead Shrike <i>(breeds)</i>	u	u	u	u

Families and Common Names		Sp	S	F	W
<b>Vireonidae: Vireos</b>					
___	White-eyed Vireo ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	r
___	Yellow-throated Vireo ( <i>breeding status unknown</i> )	r	r	r	
___	Blue-headed Vireo	r		u	u
___	Warbling Vireo	a		a	
___	Philadelphia Vireo	o		o	
___	Red-eyed Vireo ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	
<b>Corvidae: Jays and Crows</b>					
___	Blue Jay ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	American Crow ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Fish Crow ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
<b>Alaudidae: Larks</b>					
___	Horned Lark				a
<b>Hirundinidae: Swallows</b>					
___	Purple Martin ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	r	
___	Tree Swallow	u		c	c
___	Northern Rough-winged Swallow ( <i>local as breeder</i> )	u	r	u	
___	Bank Swallow	r		r	
___	Cliff Swallow			r	
___	Barn Swallow ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	u	c	
<b>Paridae: Chickadees and Titmice</b>					
___	Carolina Chickadee ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Tufted Titmouse ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
<b>Sittidae: Nuthatches</b>					
___	Brown-headed Nuthatch ( <i>breeds</i> )	u	u	u	u
<b>Troglodytidae: Wrens</b>					
___	Carolina Wren ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	House Wren	r		u	u
___	Winter Wren				o
___	Sedge Wren	r		u	u
___	Marsh Wren ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	u	u	c
<b>Regulidae: Kinglets</b>					
___	Golden-crowned Kinglet			o	o
___	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	r		u	c
<b>Sylviidae: Gnatcatchers</b>					
___	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher ( <i>breeds</i> )	u	u	u	u

Families and Common Names		Sp	S	F	W
<b>Turdidae: Thrushes</b>					
___	Eastern Bluebird ( <i>breeds</i> )	u	u	u	c
___	Veery	r		u	
___	Gray-cheeked Thrush			o	
___	Swainson's Thrush	o		u	
___	Hermit Thrush	u		u	c
___	Wood Thrush	o		o	
___	American Robin ( <i>breeds</i> )	u	r	u	c
<b>Mimidae: Mockingbirds and Trashers</b>					
___	Gray Catbird ( <i>breeding status unknown</i> )	u	o	u	c
___	Northern Mockingbird ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Brown Thrasher ( <i>breeds</i> )	u	u	u	u
<b>Sturnidae: Starlings</b>					
___	European Starling ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
<b>Motacillidae: Pipits</b>					
___	American Pipit	r		r	u
<b>Bombycillidae: Waxwings</b>					
___	Cedar Waxwing ( <i>numbers highly variable in winter</i> )	u		u	u
<b>Parulidae: Warblers</b>					
___	Blue-winged Warbler	r		u	
___	Golden-winged Warbler	o		o	
___	Tennessee Warbler	r		u	
___	Orange-crowned Warbler	r		u	u
___	Nashville Warbler	a		o	a
___	Northern Parula ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	u	o
___	Yellow Warbler	u		u	
___	Chestnut-sided Warbler	o		u	
___	Magnolia Warbler	o		u	
___	Cape May Warbler	u		u	
___	Black-throated Blue Warbler	u		u	a
___	Yellow-rumped Warbler	u		c	c
___	Black-throated Green Warbler	o		r	a
___	Blackburnian Warbler	o		r	
___	Yellow-throated Warbler ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	u
___	Pine Warbler ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Prairie Warbler	c	o	c	o
___	Palm Warbler	c		c	c
___	Bay-breasted Warbler	o		u	
___	Blackpoll Warbler	u		u	
___	Cerulean Warbler			o	
___	Black-and-white Warbler	u		u	u
___	American Redstart	u		c	a
___	Prothonotary Warbler ( <i>very local as breeder</i> )	r	r	r	
___	Worm-eating Warbler	u		u	
___	Swainson's Warbler	o			
___	Ovenbird	u		u	o

Families and Common Names		Sp	S	F	W
Warblers, continued					
___	Northern Waterthrush	u		c	o
___	Louisiana Waterthrush	o		r	
___	Kentucky Warbler	o		o	
___	Common Yellowthroat ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Hooded Warbler ( <i>very local, breeds western Duval Co.</i> )	r	r	u	
___	Wilson's Warbler	o		o	a
___	Canada Warbler	o		o	
___	Yellow-breasted Chat ( <i>very local as breeder</i> )	r	r	r	
Thraupidae: Tanagers					
___	Summer Tanager ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	o
___	Scarlet Tanager	r		u	
Emberizidae: Emberizids					
___	Eastern Towhee ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Bachman's Sparrow ( <i>local, breeds western Duval Co.</i> )	r	r	r	o
___	Chipping Sparrow	u		c	c
___	Clay-colored Sparrow	a		o	o
___	Field Sparrow	r		r	u
___	Vesper Sparrow	r		r	r
___	Lark Sparrow	a		o	a
___	Savannah Sparrow	c		c	c
___	Grasshopper Sparrow	o		o	o
___	Henslow's Sparrow	o		o	r
___	Le Conte's Sparrow	o		o	o
___	Swamp Sparrow	r		u	c
___	Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow	u		u	u
___	Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow	u		u	u
___	Seaside Sparrow ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	u	c	c
___	Fox Sparrow	a		o	o
___	Song Sparrow	o		u	u
___	Lincoln's Sparrow				o
___	Swamp Sparrow	r		u	u
___	White-throated Sparrow	r		r	u
___	White-crowned Sparrow	o		r	r
___	Dark-eyed Junco			a	o
___	Lapland Longspur ( <i>most often seen at Huguenot Park</i> )				o
Cardinalidae: Cardinals, Saltators, and Allies					
___	Northern Cardinal ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	r		r	r
___	Blue Grosbeak ( <i>breeds</i> )	u	r	u	
___	Indigo Bunting ( <i>very local as breeder</i> )	u	r	u	
___	Painted Bunting ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	u	o
Icteridae: Blackbirds					
___	Bobolink	u		u	
___	Red-winged Blackbird ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Eastern Meadowlark ( <i>very local, declining as breeder</i> )	u	r	u	u
___	Rusty Blackbird	o		o	r
___	Common Grackle ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c

Families and Common Names		Sp	S	F	W
Blackbirds, continued					
___	Boat-tailed Grackle ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Brown-headed Cowbird ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c
___	Orchard Oriole ( <i>breeds</i> )	u	u	r	
___	Baltimore Oriole	r		r	o
Fringillidae: Cardueline Finches and Allies					
___	Purple Finch				o
___	House Finch ( <i>very local, breeds</i> )	r	r	r	r
___	Pine Siskin	a			o
___	American Goldfinch	r		u	u
Passeridae: Old World Sparrows					
___	House Sparrow ( <i>breeds</i> )	c	c	c	c

**Accidentals:** the following 46 species have been seen 10 times or less in Duval County; however, they should be in the back of your mind depending on the season and/or habitat.

Red-necked Grebe	Atlantic Puffin
Eared Grebe	White-winged Dove
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel	Monk Parakeet
White-tailed Tropicbird	Black-billed Cuckoo
Great Cormorant	Calliope Hummingbird
Magnificent Frigatebird	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Black-bellied Whistling Duck	Alder Flycatcher
Fulvous Whistling Duck	Ash-throated Flycatcher
Ross's Goose	Tropical Kingbird
Tundra Swan	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Brant	Cave Swallow
Common Eider	Red-breasted Nuthatch
Harlequin Duck	Brown Creeper
Common Merganser	Connecticut Warbler
Snowy Plover	Western Tanager
Bar-tailed Godwit	Snow Bunting
Baird's Sandpiper	Black-headed Grosbeak
Iceland Gull	Dickcissel
Franklin's Gull	Yellow-headed Blackbird
Black-headed Gull	Brewer's Blackbird
Sabine's Gull	Shiny Cowbird
Black-legged Kittiwake	Bullock's Oriole
Arctic Tern	Evening Grosbeak

# Field Notes

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Species: \_\_\_\_\_

Time Afield: \_\_\_\_\_

Areas Covered: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Observer(s): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Weather: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## **Birding areas worth a visit:**

Huguenot Memorial Park

Kingsley Plantation

Fort Caroline National Memorial

Theodore Roosevelt Area

Cedar Point

Kathryn Abbey Hanna Park

Big and Little Talbot Islands State Parks

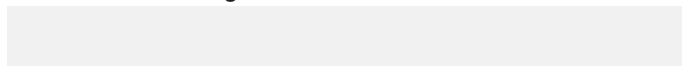
Ribault Club

Pumpkin Hill Creek State Buffer Preserve

Pelotes Island

Jacksonville's Beaches (south of St. Johns River)

Little Jetties Fishing Park



Timucuan National Preserve  
13165 Mt. Pleasant Road  
Jacksonville, Florida 32225  
Telephone: (904) 221-5568  
Fax: (904) 221-5248



National Park Service: <http://www.nps.gov>

October 2003

Please send any records of rare birds, birds not on this list (for any season), abundancies, or any other comments to the above address.